

the manager, the plaintiff and another man took it down to the Praya, and got a sampan; the first two went into the sampan and took the box off to the Zafra. Plaintiff actually took the box on board. The box was delivered to the second officer Mr. Evans, who was in charge of the Zafra at that time. Mr. Evans gave a receipt for the box. The receipt was as follows:—"No. of packages, 1 case, received on board the Zafra from the Man Loong for Manila; case marked 'T.S.T.'; description of goods, United States banknotes; cost, \$50,000 gold money; received one only."

His Lordship—You intend to put that forward as an acknowledgment of the receipt of a case of U.S. banknotes said to value \$50,000?

Mr. Sharp replied that he did intend to do so if the defendants did not get behind him in the bill of lading. The bill of lading was sent to the Kwong Hing Loong by the Zafra, which was important for the reason that the loss was not discovered until the consignee at Manila actually went on board with the bill of lading in his hand and asked for the box. He could not do that until he had the bill of lading, which of course was two or three hours after the arrival of the Zafra at Manila, and it was perfectly clear that there was ample opportunity for the thief, whoever he was, to have landed his booty before suspicion was aroused. The Zafra lay in the harbour of Manila for many hours before the theft was discovered. With regard to the law, he submitted to his Lordship that the burden of proof in this case was upon the defendants, and if his Lordship were with him in that matter, he submitted that his Lordship could not too strongly put that point to the gentlemen of the jury. First, the burden of proof lay on the defendants for the reason that the defendants' case was substantially a case of fraud. Defendants said that the plaintiffs fraudulently made this representation as to the contents of the box and their value with the intent to defraud and cheat the defendants. If the money was proved not to have been in that box fraud would be proved against the plaintiffs. But the money was in the box. There was no possible evidence they could call as to the contents of the box unless they called somebody who had opened it and looked in; and they could not do that because defendants said in their defence that the case was not delivered to the consignee in consequence of the case having been abstracted from their custody on or before the arrival of the Zafra at Manila. If the defence failed to prove that they must fail in their case. Fraud like crime must be proved beyond any reasonable possibility of doubt. No amount of doubts and insinuations would suffice. In the second place a shipowner who sought to impeach or falsify a bill of lading must prove his case against that bill of lading. In these circumstances, he submitted, he need only put in evidence of the most formal character and leave the case to the defendants. But he would not confine himself to this. In conclusion Mr. Sharp reminded the jury that this was a case of a foreign firm against a Chinaman. It was sometimes said that in these cases juries differentiated to some extent to the disadvantage of the Chinaman, the party who was not their national. He did not believe that was so. He did not believe an European, a British jury was disposed to do that in the smallest degree. Our Courts out here had earned for themselves a very high reputation amongst the Oriental people, who found they were treated with equal justice with Europeans in their dealing had been well earned, he thought, and he was sure the gentlemen of the jury would agree with him that it was a reputation which it was most desirable to retain. Therefore, he said, he did not think that they would try it without any bias against the Chinese party. The plaintiffs did not suggest that the chief officer or any officer who might have had charge of the treasure on the steamer stole the money; it would be extremely wrong to do so. They had no evidence against any officer and in justice to the officer who had nominal charge of the money he must say he would be the last person to be suspected. But defendants' servants must have been concerned.

Evidence was called. Poon Shek Sang, examined by Mr. Sharp, said he had been for over 10 years manager of the Man Loong firm. Their business was the supplying of provisions and sundries to the American Navy. His own duty was to see to the shipment of goods abroad. There was a box from the plaintiff firm shipped on 12th September by the defendant firm to the Kwong Hing Loong in Manila; it contained banknotes. He bought the box the day before it was despatched. It was a wooden box 2 feet long, 1 foot deep and 1 foot high. It was specially made for containing money. He bought it in a shop in Gough Street. On 12th September, 1902, about 7 o'clock in the morning his master asked him to go upstairs. He did so; his master who was in the room asked him to put banknotes into the box he had bought on the previous day. He did so. The notes were tied up in bundles and were lying on a settee. His master told him to untie the bundles; then his master counted the notes and at the latter's request witnesses also counted them. There were in all \$49,500 in notes. In order to make up a round sum his master took out of the safe 20 rolls of silver dollars. He did not open the rolls of dollars. These 20 rolls were put in the box along with the notes. Some odd notes that were left over were put back into the safe. The notes and dollars put into the box did not quite fill it. Some odd newspapers were put in order to fill it up. He afterwards put the lid on the box and the master sent the box down to the shop for some nails and a hammer and witness

nailed down the lid. The box was then sealed with four wax seals by the master. The address was written before the sealing; he wrote the address in Chinese, "Deliver to the Kwong Hing Loong to receive in Manila," and in English, the letters "T.S.T." Subsequently the master filled up a shipping order relating to the box—a blank order which was issued to all large shippers. The master asked him to go with him to send the money off. He went with the master. Prior to coming down the master made a memorandum of the notes and handed it to his fohi to be put in the account book. Three of them went to send off the box—the master, a shop coolie and himself. Only his master and he went in the sampan to the Zafra. When they went alongside the steamer, his master went up with the shipping order and the sampan man followed him up with the box on board the steamer. Witness remained behind. The master was on the Zafra about a quarter of an hour. When the master came back he had part of the shipping order in his hand. The box was insured with the Po On Insurance Office for \$120,000 Mexican.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morgan Phillips—Witness had nothing to do with the keeping of the firm's accounts. He did not remember which fohi received the memorandum of the notes after they were packed. The firm's accountant in Hongkong was Pun Kit Ping; witness did not know any person connected with the firm named Pun Fok. Pun Kit Ping had been accountant between three and four years. On the morning of 12th September witness saw the notes packed; he had known for some years that they were in his master's possession, but he did not know exactly in what form of the shop they were kept. He had from time to time seen banknotes in the safe when it was opened for the transaction of business. Within the last few years witness had not had the key of the safe; his master kept it. Witness did not see his master receive any U.S. notes within the last two or three years. He had seen him receive such notes, but could not say when.

Witness forced with the question, "Have you at any time seen your master receive United States notes?" and was cautioned by his Lordship. He then answered in the affirmative, and added that he had not seen any notes received since the Spanish American war. He had been in the firm's employ for ten years, at a salary of \$15 a month. No fohi helped him to pack the notes, but one saw what the box contained. The fohi's name was Leung Tong; he was still with the Man Loong firm. After the notes were packed the box had to be filled up with newspapers. A pile of folded Chinese newspapers about half a foot deep was put in to fill up the space. The box contained \$49,500 and 20 rolls of bullion. Some loose banknotes were put back in the safe, but he had no idea as to their value; the banknotes in the box were in bundles. There was no concealment when the box was being packed. When he sealed the box witness's master used a chop, which he still retained. Witness had not seen the chop since 12th September. He himself carried the box from the shop to the sampan; it was not wrapped up in anything, and he simply carried it on his shoulder. When the steamer was reached the boatman carried the box on board; there was nothing around it then. The box was not very heavy—about 30 catties.

By the Court—In the box there were 1,500 separate \$20 notes, 1,500 \$10 notes, and 100 \$5 notes; there were also 20 separate rolls of silver dollars. Witness's duty in the firm was to attend to the shipping of goods abroad. He first knew some time in July or August that his master intended to ship money to Manila; he said it was in connection with a Government contract, but until 12th September last witness did not know how much money was to be sent. About eight or ten days before that his master had spoken of his intention to send money to Manila, and on the day before it was despatched sent him to buy the box that carried it, on that occasion mentioning the purpose for which the box was intended.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said there was a box in the precincts of the Court which had carried \$49,500 in banknotes and \$500 in specie, and he asked his Lordship's permission to have the witnesses show the Court how he carried the other box.

His Lordship did not see the relevancy of the point, and declined to grant the desired permission.

By the Foreman of the jury—The shipping order was made out after the box was packed. Witness did not know how long it took to count the notes. He did not know how many dollars were in the box, only that there were 20 rolls of them. He did not personally know that the box contained \$50,000; his master told him that that was the amount. The box was taken on board the steamer between eight and nine o'clock in the morning. His master returned to the shop with witness, but brought no parcels or anything away from the steamer except the shipping order.

Leung Tong, a coolie with the Man Loong firm for the last three years, examined by Mr. Sharp, said he saw the box containing the notes nailed down and addressed to Manila. He was sent to get a sampan, and the box was put in it. Cross-examined by Mr. Morgan Phillips—When he went upstairs with some newspapers at his master's request the banknotes were already in the box; he saw they were banknotes, but did not know where they came from.

The former witness was recalled, and the box previously mentioned by Mr. Morgan Phillips having been produced, was asked to show the Court how the box containing the notes had been carried.

Mr. Sharp—My Lord, there is a great piece of lead inside.

my Lord; my friend is quite correct. But that box is the weight which a box containing \$49,500 in American notes and \$500 in silver would be.

The witness was directed to lift the box and carry it on his shoulder, and he did so with little exertion, remarking, "It isn't very heavy." He could not say, he informed Mr. Morgan Phillips, whether the box in Court was lighter or heavier than the one which contained the money.

Chun Chu Kwan, the master of the Man Loong firm, examined by Mr. Sharp, said his shop supplied provisions, etc., to the American Navy, and he was the sole contractor in Hongkong for that Navy during the Spanish-American War. The book produced contained testimonials from American officers dating from 1837 to 1899.

Mr. Morgan Phillips said the book was not evidence, and asked that it be not admitted. His Lordship—It is evidence as to character. Mr. Morgan Phillips—Yes, my Lord, but we know nothing of the people who signed the testimonials.

His Lordship—I don't think I can exclude it. The book having been admitted, the examination continued, and witness produced an account book dated 1898 the admission of which Mr. Morgan Phillips also unsuccessfully objected to on the ground of irregularity. A Witness stated that the whole of his transactions with the American Navy down to the date when the money was sent away amounted to \$130,000 gold. Besides his business in Hongkong, witness also had a business in Tamsui (Formosa), Singapore, Canton, and Manila. The business in Manila was started in March, 1902, and there were three partners in it. The shares amounted to four, and witness held two. Tam Chuk Sun, who was known as T. P. Jackson, had a fourth share.

At this point the Court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

Alterations have been made in the hours of clearing the pillar letter boxes both in the City and on the Peak. These come into force to-day.

The following are the new arrangements for the City—
Box at Junction of Praya East and Percival Street 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Box at Junction of Queen's Road East and Arden Street 9.45 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Box at Harbour Office 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.
Box at No. 7 Police Station 9.15 a.m. 11.15 a.m. 1.35 p.m. 3.35 p.m.
Box on Bonahau Road 9.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 3.30 p.m.
Box at Junction of Peak & Robinson Roads 9 a.m. 11 a.m. 1 p.m. 3 p.m.
Box in Seymour Road 9.15 a.m. 11.15 a.m. 1.35 p.m. and 3.35 p.m.
Box at Junction of Cable Road and Old Bailey 9.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

For the Peak the arrangements are—
Victoria Gap 9 a.m. 1 p.m.
Mount Kellett 9.15 1.15
Mount Gough Rd. 9.30 1.30
Plantation Rd. 9.45 1.45
Magginn Gap 10.15 2.15
Letters posted in these pillar boxes reach the G. P. O. in time for local delivery and despatch to Kowloon at noon and 4 p.m.
On Sundays there will be one clearance only, commencing at Victoria Gap at 9 a.m.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

AGREEMENT WITH THREE MANCHU GOVERNORS.
According to the *Pei Tsay Sin-pa* of Tientsin, the Military Governor Feng Chih of Shengking, the Military Governor Chang Hsun, of Kirin, and the Military Governor Sa Pao, of Heh lung-kiang, entered into an agreement with the Russian Governor of Kwangtung Province (Liaoning Peninsula) on the 20th of March (Russian calendar) to the following effect:

1. The three Military Governors of Shengking, Kirin and Heh lung-kiang, being desirous to keep peace and order in their respective provinces agree that they will assist the Russian authorities in all the matters in connection with railway lines, mining, repairs of roads and other military and financial works which are now, or which may later be undertaken by the Russians in important districts in these three provinces.

2. In case of any disturbance in Manchuria which the Chinese Government troops are not able to suppress and if any third Power interferes to upset or destroy the existing status quo in Manchuria, there will be danger to both the Chinese subjects and Russian residents. In such case, Russia will intimate to the Military Governors in Manchuria any increase of their soldiers, and Russian railway guards will jointly with the forces of the said Military Governors defend the provinces by mutually assisting each other.

3. Besides the foregoing articles, in case of any trouble Russia will protect the three Military Governors, their families, persons and property, and will accord them special treatment; and whenever peace is restored they will also be properly protected by the Russian Government against their present acts.

4. All the officials (Chinese) and persons engaged in military duties in the provinces under the control of the above three Military Governors, shall treat the Russians as friends and shall provide them with residences, provisions and other conveniences of living.

5. All officials engaged in administering Manchuria shall place their military defensive positions, powder magazines, armouries and stores, etc., under the protection of the Russian troops.

6. Russia will despatch her agents to Moukden, Kirin and Tientsin as advisers to the three Military Governors to confer about the

defence of Manchuria, and on all questions of the administration and control of three Eastern provinces.

7.—A military commander shall be appointed to control the Manchurian troops so as to suppress any disturbance in that country and defeat any attempt at interference by any third power, by organising the allied forces of Russia and China [to work together].

The Shanghai Mercury translates from the *Universal Gazette* a long article on the question, from which we quote the following—
No intelligent student of recent history can have any doubt as to Russia's intentions and policy. No one can believe that Daluy will remain a free port, for instance, any longer than it suits the Russian Government's views to make it so; the example of Batoum is sufficient guide on this subject. No one can believe that aggression of the great Northern Power will cease at Manchuria any more than it ceased at Peking when Great Britain peckily permitted the annexation of that place from Afghanistan in 1885. China will be partitioned by her alleged protector just as Persia and Poland have been absorbed, and the only limitation to the forward movement of the aggressor must come from Powers as strong as herself. It is therefore earnestly to be hoped that the nations interested in the maintenance of the Empire will take immediate steps to protect it before it is too late. The schemes which the Russian Government has now on foot in other parts of Chinese territory, her control of the Luanhai railway undertaking and her recent concession for the line to connect Peking with Sianan: all these point to further ambitious aims for the connection of her Central Asiatic system with future Russian dominions in Central China. For the past three years her path has been practically unobstructed; even had the British Government had the information necessary to formulate a counter-scheme, her pre-occupation in S. Africa would not doubt have prevented its being put in force; at present, however, not only England but the other great commercial nations have apparently realised that a critical moment has come, and if only they are able to place their rights and intentions clearly before the Russian Government Manchuria may yet be saved for the Empire. It should be clearly understood that, in the first instance, the possession of a Chinese joint-owned railway through Manchuria does not entitle the Russian Government to place an unlimited number of troops in the country, their situation and movements should be clearly limited and defined. The Customs arrangements should be placed forthwith under the sole control of the Chinese authorities, and the civil Government should be unimpeded in any way by Russian dictation? The clauses recently put forward in the U.S. Treaty as to the opening of places in Manchuria to foreign trade should at once be carried into effect, and the Powers should receive definite pledges that no preferential rates will be allowed on any railways in Chinese territory.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND NEWS.
PRESS CENSORSHIP IN SOMALILAND.
Mr. Lalouchere asked the Secretary of State for War whether a military censorship exists in Somaliland in regard to press communications to England and, if so, whether this is in order to prevent the Mad Mullah from learning what are the movements of His Majesty's forces. Mr. Brodick replied that a censorship has been established in Somaliland under the usual conditions, the object being to check the dissemination of incorrect reports as to the operations now being carried on.

THE LATE SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.
Lieutenant Colonel Stuart-Wortley, Military Attaché at Paris, has sent to *The New York Herald* (Paris Edition) a letter of protest in which he says:—It was with feelings of intense disgust that I read the headings in your issue which announced the tragic end of that most gallant soldier, Sir Hector Macdonald. The publication which you gave in your issue of yesterday and your manner of wording it was sufficient to cause dismay to any man who was accused. It might have been hoped that the comrades and friends of him who is dead would have been spared the additional pain which you inflict upon them by headings of such a sensational nature which are in the worst possible taste. The loss to the British Army of one of its most distinguished officers under circumstances which were most distressing is sufficiently great, but you have considerably added to the pain of it by your manner of announcing it.

DIVING FROM A SUBMARINE.
A great feature of the new "Lake" submarine is the diving compartment, located in the bow of the boat. It is a room about eight feet long with a door that opens outwards into the sea. An air-lock connects the diving compartment with the living quarters when the captain desires to send a man out. He enters this compartment, closes the door, and opens a valve which admits the compressed air until the pressure of the air in the diving compartment equals the pressure of the water at whatever depth the boat happens to be. There is a duplex gauge in the compartment with a red and a black hand. The black hand shows the water pressure outside, and the red hand shows the pressure of air inside the diving compartment. When the two hands are together this indicates that the pressure of the water outside and the air pressure inside are equal. Then the door can be opened, and the water will not come in. The diver who leaves the boat can pick up and cut cables and can do mining and countermining work. It may be added that Holland boats are not provided with diving compartments.

Page's Magazine.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN
A. CHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE AMERICA CUP.
There have been in all twelve races for the "America Cup," which should more strictly be termed the "Royal Yacht Squadron Cup." The first took place on August 22, 1851, when the New York clipper built schooner yacht *America* beat her fourteen British competitors in a race round the Isle of Wight. The remaining races have been held at intervals between 1870 and 1901. It is estimated that over a million of money has been lavished on the different challenges which have crossed the Atlantic.

A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.
Even a simpler remedy for insomnia than the repetition of "go to sleep" is said to be found in German medical gymnastics, which prescribe (says the *Chronicle*) a certain exercise to be done just before getting into bed. The patient must first stand upright, slowly raising the arms forward and up till they are stretched above the head; he must then as slowly bring them forward and down again, at the same time bending the body in the same direction, being careful not to bend the knees, till the finger-tips almost touch the ground by which time his head will be hanging downwards and his body bent simply in two, a position that produces a relaxation of the muscles and a consequent feeling of laziness. This exercise, repeated two or three times, has been known to have excellent results; but, of course, everything depends on its being done slowly, and on the patient allowing himself to hang with absolute limppiness when his head is pointed downwards.

THE INCOME TAX.
Advice is being showered upon Mr. Ritchie as to how he should deal with the income-tax. If he turned back a century he would find in the method adopted by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer a scheme which would instantly render him the most popular member of the Cabinet. In 1803 householders whose incomes were below £40 a year were allowed a reduction of four per cent. for each child in their families, with smaller percentages as the incomes increased. Thus the father of five would secure a reduction of twenty per cent. Rich householders would bear their burden of taxation without sympathy, while married men would rise up and bless the name of Ritchie. A father of eight children would secure at once a reduction of about fifteen per cent. in the present rate. It would be impossible to refute the Chancellor's logic that as married men with large families paid more indirect taxes—sugar, tea, flour, coal, &c.—than the bachelor, they were entitled to a remission in income tax.

GERMAN IDEAS OF THE BOERS.
The Imperial Chancellor has placed before the Reichstag a report by the Deputy Governor of German South-West Africa, in regard to the colonisation of the Protectorate, from which we take the following extracts—Under the present political conditions, combined with the pushing forward of the Boers, and their endeavours to establish special communities within the Protectorate, a colonisation of the country by Germans, supported by the Government, seems imperative. It, however, the colonisation of the country seems possible and desirable from an economical standpoint, success must entirely depend on the character of the settlers. It is also well to gain experience from the Boers, but not so advisable to marry a Boer woman, who would order her household after the manner of Boers, which would prove a hindrance to economical progress. Besides the essential qualifications of a would-be Colonist, a certain amount of capital is indispensable.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1903.
THE FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.
The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherlands India to Siberia, in which European residents. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Guides for the Tourist, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &c., &c. The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although printed in smaller type than formerly, and condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.
Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,574, \$8.00. Directory only pp. 1,179, \$5.00.

TRADE MARK
TELEPHONE No. 135.
OUR SPECIAL BLEND
OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
IS
"CLUB"
AT
Per Doz. ... \$15
We have older and more expensive Whiskies but we have no better VALUE than
"CLUB."
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

INSURANCES
PHENIX FIRE OFFICE
The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 17th August, 1887.
SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON
FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1892.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... \$625,710
Total Losses Paid ... \$2,769,240
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG
The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1893.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1901, £15,722,663.
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 687,500 0 0
II. FUND ... 2,695,548 5 2
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS.
HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
The Undersigned Agents of above Company are prepared to accept First-class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

CONSIGNEES STEAMERS RO. ANTWERP STRAITS

THEY
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ED.
BROS. & GOV.
1903. [126]

SHIP COMPANY,
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TEAM NAVIG-
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Company's Steamer

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The Cargo is being
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HELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1903. [10-12]

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Steamer must be pre-
on or before the 9th
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HELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1903. [10-12]

NSIGNEES.
ROUGH, HAM-
ND STRAITS.

SHIRE
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f Cargo are hereby
e being landed at
s of the Hongkong
Godown Company,
stored at Consignees

TO LET
TO LET AT KOWLOON.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOM with BATHROOM, with or
without Board. Situation near water front.
Tennis Court.
Apply by letter to—
BOX 64,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1903. [1263]

OFFICE, Airy and Commodious, No. 3,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR.
Apply—
ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [1867]

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAIDEN TERRACE,"
Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MOUNT
KELLY, the Peak, for 2 months,
from 30th April, inst.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1903. [1101]

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Possession 1st May.
Apply to—
C. H. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1903. [1292]

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,
very suitable for 17y Goods.
Apply to—
W. LISAUGH,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1163]

TOP FLAT OF "SEAVIEW," WANGSUI
GAP ROAD. Cool and healthy situation.
Full view of harbour.
No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
And others to suit various requirements.
Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Care of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [795]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1880.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store,
Established over 30 yrs. Importers and
Exporters, Refined Furniture, Black-
wood, Jewellery, &c.; highest grade,
best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road
Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Puna and Iloilo

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Grayo. Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 6a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Proofs read by Englishman.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
Hartman's Rohlfen's Gasoline Com-
position Rod Hand Brand.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineer
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
Commission Agents and General
Storekeepers; Sole Agents for
Shipowners' Composition ("Gray-
hound Brand") and Blundells
Spence & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

H. J. REMEDIUS,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER,
No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 percent Discount Allowed. [319]

GRACA & CO., Importers and Exporters
of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE
STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have
just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong
Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial
Post Card Albums, Pictorial Post Cards,
Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton,
Chinese Costumes, Views, &c., &c., in Photo type
and Coloured Colotype. Assortment of Postage
Stamp Albums, Loose, Hinges, Treasures and
other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all
Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign
orders promptly attended to. Cash with order
or 1st class reference [1131]

TO LET

TO LET AT KOWLOON.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOM with BATHROOM, with or
without Board. Situation near water front.
Tennis Court.
Apply by letter to—
BOX 64,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1903. [1263]

OFFICE, Airy and Commodious, No. 3,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR.
Apply—
ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [1867]

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAIDEN TERRACE,"
Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903. [73]

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON MOUNT
KELLY, the Peak, for 2 months,
from 30th April, inst.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1903. [1101]

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Possession 1st May.
Apply to—
C. H. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1903. [1292]

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS,
very suitable for 17y Goods.
Apply to—
W. LISAUGH,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1163]

TOP FLAT OF "SEAVIEW," WANGSUI
GAP ROAD. Cool and healthy situation.
Full view of harbour.
No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
And others to suit various requirements.
Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Care of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [795]

TO LET

TO LET

"WESTBOURNE VILLA," NORTH
HONGKONG ROAD.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, MOUNT
KELLY.
Nos. 7, 11, 15 & 18, BELLIOS TERRACE.
"BISNEE VILLA," POYU LUM ROAD,
Land on sea front Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5,
and admirably suited for the storage of coal.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [1048]

TO LET

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95
and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

TO LET

NO. 4, CONDUIT ROAD, FIVE
ROOMED SEMI-DETACHED
HOUSE. Newly Built.
No. 38, ELGIN STREET. (Whole House).
AHMET KUMJAHN.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1903. [1307]

TO LET

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, the
Peak.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1903. [1108]

TO LET

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
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Hongkong, 8th April, 1903. [1108]

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, FRIDAY, MAY 1ST 1903

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A PRECIOUS METAL—CARTOGRAPHIC PRO-
GRES—ELECTRICITY AS MATTER—PROSPECT-
ING BY ELECTRICITY—DWELLERS WITH
ANTS—FRUIT-PEELING BY STEAM-HEAT—AN
IMPROVED CEMENT—THE AIR-PUMP IN
HOUSE-CLEANING.

A nod of the hour is a more productive
source of radium, which is of great scientific
importance, although not likely to be put to
any practical use. This new element—supposed
to resemble barium—is not known in the
metalloid state, and only its salts have been
obtained from pitchblende and other uranium
minerals. The chloride is by far the most
remarkable producer of Becquerel rays yet
found, its activity ranging—according to its
purity—from 300 to 1,000,000 times of uranium.
The radiations are luminous but differ from
light, they affect a photographic plate
in a few seconds, they set up phosphorescence
in other substances, they burn the skin and
destroy bacteria, some of them are deflected
by a magnet and others resemble X-rays, and
they change oxygen to ozone and turn glass
almost black. It is estimated that 3,000 tons
of uranium residues would not yield two pounds
of radium. In three years the production
of radium salts has been only a pound and a
quarter, and the only chemically pure radium
chloride in existence is a specimen weighing
half a grain, which the owner—Prof. Curie—
says cannot be bought for \$20,000. Similar
tiny specimens contaminated with barium can
be had for \$5,000 each, while lower grades are
on the market at \$4.50 to \$100 per gramme.
Even if a store of radium should be found, the
extraction of the substance will be a great
difficulty, as merely to enter a room containing
two pounds would probably destroy the sight,
burn off all the skin on the body, and quickly
kill.

The mapping of the world will be mostly an
achievement of the twentieth century. The
great map of the United States, begun twenty
years ago, will require about a hundred years
for its completion; and the chief of the Hydro-
graphic Office reports that the 1,250 chart plates
in his possession represent only about one-third
of what are necessary for the seas of the
world will be sufficiently certified for
navigation.

The phenomena of electric discharges in
vacuum tubes give us the nearest approach to
seeing electricity that we are likely to make.
states Sir Oliver Lodge. The streams of corpus-
cles propelled along the tubes suggested to
Crookes in 1870 the idea of a fourth state of
matter, and these corpuscles—smaller than atoms
and the same in all kinds of gases—were named
electrons by Stoney, and have come to be regard-
ed as the electric parts of all atoms or even as
making up matter itself. When torn from its
groups or from matter, the electron travels with
a speed comparable to that of light. A body
charged with electricity, if at rest, presents the
phenomena of electrostatics; if in motion, those
of electricity and magnetism; if in acceleration
or change of motion, those of light and radiation
generally. Some substances—such as uranium,
polonium and radium—throw off electrons
without stimulus, giving very intense and
penetrating rays, with a kind of electrical
evaporation. This property of radio-activity is
found in many bodies, even in leaves and newly
fallen raindrops, and it will soon be difficult
to find any substance without it in some degree.
On the hypothesis that matter is composed of
electrons, their size is known to be about the
hundred-thousandth part of the diameter of the
atom. In an atom of hydrogen there are about
1,000 electrons, in an atom of mercury there are
100,000, but even in the latter they are shown by
calculation to be about as far apart in propor-
tion to their size as the planets in the Solar sys-
tem. By their force the atoms come to be im-
penetrable. Of the fundamental properties of
matter, inertia is quite certainly known to be
electrical, cohesion is being shown to be so, but
gravitation is still a mystery.

In the electrical ore-detector of Leo Duff and
Alfred Williams, the secondary current of an
induction coil is taken to two iron rods, which
are stuck into the ground to a depth of an inch
or two at a distance apart of some hundreds of
yards. The presence of a mineral vein of
high conductivity than the average ground
changes the electric waves radiated from the
rods. When two other rods, connected to a
telephone, are moved about, any change is made
audible, and in this way lead and zinc ores have
been located in Wales and hematite in England.

The curious phenomenon of "sympylism" is
being investigated by E. Wassmann, a German
zoologist. This is the harbouring of foreign
species of insects, etc., in the nests of ants and
termites, and it is found that more than 100
species of arthropods, or creatures with jointed
limbs, are harboured in this way.

When Your Joints Are Stiff

and muscles sore from cold or
rheumatism, when you slip and
sprain a joint, strain your side or
bruise yourself, Perry Davis'
Painkiller will take out the
soreness and fix you right in a
jiffy. Always have it with you,
and use it freely. USE

Painkiller

[1132-1]

legs, are thus associated with the ants, at least
85 or 90 species being beetles. All are
recognized easily by certain peculiarities. Most
notable among the characteristics of these
beetles are their dirty reddish-yellow or reddish
brown colour, and special exudation organs or
pores with brownish hairs, but there are also
modifications of the mouth and other parts.

A new process for drying fruit and veget-
ables—already in use for drying hops—consists
in drawing air through a gridwork of steam-
pipes into a chamber below the slotted floor
holding the material to be dried. Absorption
of sulphurous gases is avoided, while burning is
impossible. In a test at Worcester, England,
samples of carrots, potatoes, sliced and dried
apples, and other fruits and vegetables, were
kept at temperatures of 90 deg. to 140 deg. for
six hours, reaching the ordinary commercial
state of dryness. The cost of working being
small, it is expected that an important new
industry will soon develop in England.

A mixture of tramite, a solution of
sodium in chloroform and a concentrated
solution of water-glass is recommended by a
German authority as a cement for joints.
Important advantages are claimed, the joint
being transparent as well as very strong, and
moisture and changes of temperature having no
effect upon it.

The up-to-date carpet cleaner, is a vacuum
produced in a cylinder by a small but power-
ful electric motor or petrol engine, and it acts
by sucking the dirt and grime into a suitable
receptacle. It works rapidly and effectively,
raises no dust in the room, does not injure the
most delicate carpet or draperies, and not even
the furniture needs to be removed.

MITSUI BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
A.I. A.D.C. Scouts and Engineering Code
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 322 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 89
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 284

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22
PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING AND MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
The COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY AT SHORT NOTICE. [153]

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL
MASON.

Have on View and for Sale at their
Marble Yard,
ITALIAN MARBLE

Statuary Figures, Angels alongside Crosses
Obelisks, Columns, Busts and Plain Crosses
and Headstones, also
AMERICAN MARBLE

Crosses, Columns and Headstones; and
ABERDEEN GRANITE

Crosses and Headstones
For adults and children's graves.

CEMETERY MEMORIALS
made to any design in Italian and American
Marble and Hongkong Grey and
Blue Granite.

Special attention paid to
LETTERING IN ANY STYLE OR
LANGUAGE
in imperishable lead, lead cement, gold, or black

All work and material guaranteed to be the
best and most durable.
Prices to suit the times.
Designs on application.
Orders from outposts carefully and promptly
executed.

Office:—No. 17a, Queen's Road Central, 1st
Floor. Marble Yard:—No. 18, Morrison Hill
Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1903. [3462]

FOR SALE.
To settle up late owner's estate.

THE British Composite Barge

"LUCIA."
640 Tons Reg., 1,650 Tons D.W., now lying in
Hongkong Harbour and open for inspection.
Vessel has just undergone annual overhaul
and is ready for sea.

For Further Particulars apply to—
Captain A. R. ANDERSEN,
on board of
WM. DUNBAR,
Agent,
12, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1202]

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.
Dealers in
MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [1189]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
17, DES VOUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [796]

The bad germs causing
the bad smells of soap
factories are bad for the
skin. Vinolia Soap is
sweet, pure, and emollient.

1347-4

REAL PANAMAS!

REAL PANAMAS!!

REAL PANAMAS!!!

NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE WILL ARRIVE BY "SADO MARU"

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 9th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 18th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 25th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 1st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 9th June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and	"JASON"	On 12th May.
ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 17th May.
LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"TANTALUS"	On 21st May.
MARSEILLES and ANTWERP	"PATROCLOS"	On 26th May.
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 4th June.
LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"HYSON"	On 12th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"AJAX"	On 20th May.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via		
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 1st May.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	On 1st May.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 2nd May.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 6th May.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th May.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	On 16th May.
POINT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,		
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

111

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSAI, via SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd May.
TAMSAI, via SWATOW	"DAIUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th May.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 6th May.
ANPING, via SWATOW	"MAIDZUKU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 13th May.
ANPING, via SWATOW	"FUKUOKA MARU"	FRIDAY, 1st May.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 30th April, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager

15

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA

PORTLAND, OREGON

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAPURA"	4,800	A. E. Hallingworth	May 14, 1903
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	R. P. Craven	June 14, 1903
"INDRAVELLI"	4,800	W. E. Craven	July 14, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

14

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI and TAKU	"BOMBAY" H. S. Bradshaw	About 5th May	Freight or Passage.
LONDON & C.	"COROMANDEL" E. J. Fox	Noon 9th May	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	"VALETTA" W. B. Palmer, R.N.R.	About 9th May	Freight or Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	"SHANGHAI" B. Spicer, R.N.R.	Noon 13th April	Freight or Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

1

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"APRIDI" About 5th May.

"SAGAMI" 23rd May.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL

TRANSPORT LINE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HEATHFORD"

will be despatched on or about 25th May.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD KARBURG & CO., General Eastern Agents for China.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1903.

1308

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "YARRA," Captain Negro, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 4th May. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1903.

12

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE"

Captain Borborovich, will be despatched at above on TUESDAY, the 5th May, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1903.

1208

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain Helms, will be despatched at above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A Stevedore and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1903.

1295

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain Helms, will be despatched at above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the electric light.

A Stevedore and a daily qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1903.

1155

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL"

Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th May, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1903.

1

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Philippine Ports.)

THE "Shire" Line Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

will be despatched on or about FRIDAY, the 15th May.

The American Asiatic Steamship Company's

"NORMAN ISLES"

will be despatched on or about MONDAY, the 15th June.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1903.

1187

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZAR"

Captain Aubert, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1903.

12

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"

Captain Magazzini, will be despatched at above on TUESDAY, the 12th May, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1903.

14

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with ISPO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

18

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$25; RETURN, \$40.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DAILY QUALIFIED SURGEON-CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

1240

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DAILY Departures from Hongkong to Macao at 8 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., Sunday included.

1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.

2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.

3rd Class, \$1.

Storage, 8d. 50.

Superior cabin accommodation.

Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.

For Freight, &c., apply to

SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903.

149

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

DRAGAGE, Swedish barque, A. P. Larsson—Jarling, Matheson & Co.

ECLAIR, British 4-m. barque, McBryde—Standard Oil Co.

15

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

16

GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Cantharids, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent and MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

16

RUINANT FRUIT & FALS, REIMS

Established 1719, CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUTS, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

